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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



VOLUME 54

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Canada's High Flaxseed Price for 1947 May Result in Crop Double Last Year's. In 1946 Canada was Fourth Largest Exporter of Linseed Oil (Page 333)

Dutch East Indies Copra Exports in 1947 Expected to Reach One-Third of Prewar Level Wartime Loss to Small Craft for Collecting Copra Impeded 1946 Exports (Page 334)

CONTENTS

Page

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

Canada Adopts New Feed-Grain Policy	331
Australia-N.Z. Sign Wheat-Supply Agreement ..	331
Larger Rice Crop Seen in India	332
Philippine Rice Area Nears Prewar Level	332
Iran Produces More Rice	333

FATS AND OILS

Canada Advances Flaxseed Price	333
Netherlands Indies Copra Exports Up	334
China's Rapeseed Output Increased	335

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Southern Hemisphere Fruit Enroute to U. S. ..	335
Canada's Table-Potato Quota Nearly Filled ...	336

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

Weekly Cotton Prices on Foreign Markets	336
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TOBACCO

Ceylon Leaf-Tobacco Imports Drop Slightly ...	337
Cuba's Tobacco Crop to Show Sharp Drop	337

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Danish Meat Exports to Show Little Change ...	337
Danish Hog Numbers Show Seasonal Rise	338
Canada's Meat Output Down	341
Uruguayan Wool Market Inactive	338

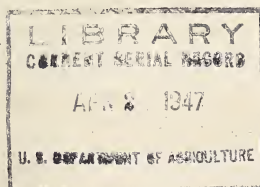
MISCELLANEOUS

India's Black-Pepper Crop to be Larger	340
Late News	330

FOR RELEASE

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L A T E N E W S

Britain's Food production has suffered a "major disaster" from recent cold weather, snowstorms, and floods, according to the British Minister of Agriculture. An emergency committee has been announced to represent agricultural interests in planning Government relief. Full extent of damage has not been determined. Sheep losses, according to preliminary unofficial estimates, range upward from one million head, and the lamb crop is seriously affected. Thousands of acres are flooded and much of the land cannot be sown this year. Extensive flood damage has occurred to farm homes, feed and seed supplies, and livestock.

Carpet-wool supplies probably available for export to the United States for the remainder of 1947 from the following countries, according to cabled estimates, are: India--about 41 million pounds, subject to competition from Liverpool market (total exports estimated at 99 million); Tibetan wool (exported through Calcutta)--5 to 7 million pounds; Scotland--none being shipped to this country and little prospect for exports during 1947; China (Tientsin)--maximum of 3.5 million pounds.

China's once lucrative export trade in egg products may start moving again. A recent draft agreement would have the Central Trust finance purchasing, packing, and freezing of eggs for export, mainly to the United Kingdom, using tin plate supplied from British sources. In prewar this trade ran to 50,000 tons or more, valued at about US \$12 million annually. The plan, which now awaits approval from Nanking, apparently would involve absorption of profit or loss by the Central Trust at whatever rate of exchange is necessary to deliver goods at a price the British Food Ministry is able to pay.

Mexican farmers cultivating irrigated lands may soon be able to buy farm machinery at cost, under a program now being considered by the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture. Community farmers (ejidatarios), settlers, and private property holders on such land would be organized into cooperatives for purchase of machinery. According to 1940 figures, irrigated lands in Mexico total about 6.2 million acres of which 54 percent is held by community farmers and the rest by private-property owners, including settlers.

India's wheat plantings are smaller than last year's the first forecast for the entire country discloses. The 1946-47 acreage is placed at 34,127,000 acres, down 400,000 from the harvested area last year.

Argentina is planting more cotton. The 1946-47 acreage, according to the third estimate, is 979,000 acres. This is larger than last year's comparable estimate of 831,000 and harvested area of 813,000, when unfavorable weather cut the crop to 285,000 bales, the smallest since 1940-41.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDSCANADA ADOPTS NEW
FEED-GRAIN POLICY

The Canadian Government has announced a new marketing policy for western oats and barley, in an effort to expand feed-grain acreages. Under the new plan, which became effective March 18, 1947, both support and ceiling prices are increased for these grains and advance equalization payments discontinued. Growers' returns will be larger under the new plan. At the same time, a subsidy to feeders assures domestic feed needs at little price change.

The Wheat Board took over all commercial stocks of these grains at midnight March 17 at previous ceiling prices (64-3/4 cents for barley and 51-1/2 cents for oats), and will buy all oats and barley offered at the new support prices. That price for barley, basis No. 1 feed in store, Fort William-Port Arthur, is now 90 cents per bushel, compared with the former floor of 56 cents. No. 1 feed oats is now supported at 61-1/2 cents instead of the former guaranteed rate of 40 cents. These guaranteed prices will remain effective until July 31, 1948.

Maximum prices are placed at 93 cents per bushel for top-grade feed barley in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver and 65 cents for oats in the same position. The Wheat Board, either directly or through agents, becomes the sole exporter of barley and oats, and net profits from such sales will be paid into equalization accounts to be distributed to producers.

In order to keep the grain for domestic feed in line with ceilings on livestock products, subsidies of 10 cents per bushel are paid on oats and 25 cents on barley for feed. The subsidies are designed to hold the cost of feed grain approximately at current levels.

AUSTRALIA-N.Z. SIGN
WHEAT-SUPPLY AGREEMENT

Under provisions of a long-term agreement, signed recently, Australia is to supply all of New Zealand's wheat requirements for the 4 years ending 1950. New Zealand agrees to take a minimum of 3.5 million bushels per year. Imports up to 4.5 million bushels in any year covered by the agreement will be supplied at 5s. 9d. Australian (about 92 cents per bushel in United States currency), f.o.b. bulk. For quantities in excess of the 4.5 million bushels from any one season's crop, a negotiated price is to be paid.

Australian growers are to receive current prices during the four seasons, with the Commonwealth Government adjusting differences between the ruling export price and the agreed price, on sales up to 4.5 million bushels.

LARGER RICE CROP SEEN IN INDIA

With expected per-acre yields, India's larger 1946-47 rice plantings may produce a crop considerably above last year's. The second official forecast places acreage at 78,144,000 acres, compared with the corresponding estimate of 77,304,000 a year ago, and the prewar (1937-41) average of 70,000,000 acres. Relating to conditions beginning December 1, this is a record-acreage estimate when compared with corresponding forecasts of previous years. The second estimate usually is from 3.2 to 3.8 million acres less than the third and final estimate of total planted acreage.

Crops have been reported good this year, especially in two main rice-producing Provinces, Bengal and Madras, where over one-half India's rice is raised. With a yield per acre of 27 to 28 bushels of rough rice, India's 1946-47 harvest would be from 2.2 to 2.3 billion bushels (69 to 72 billion pounds milled). This compares with the poor crop of 1,960 million bushels (61.7 billion pounds) in the preceding year, and the prewar (1937-38 to 1941-42) average of 1,850 million bushels (58 billion pounds). During the same prewar period, net imports equaled 2,575 million pounds in terms of milled rice.

PHILIPPINE RICE AREA NEARS PREWAR LEVEL

Granted favorable conditions during the planting and transplanting periods, the Philippine rice acreage of the 1947-48 season is expected to equal the prewar level. Planting to seedbeds is from May to July, and transplanting from July to September, principally August. As a part of a 5-year food-production program, a survey beginning this year was ordered to select tracts of uncultivated land for large-scale rice production. In addition, some land formerly planted to sugarcane is expected to be diverted to rice, especially upland. If that program is successful, in a few years the Philippine Islands will become self-sufficient in rice production.

The outlook for rice supplies during 1947 is better than in 1946, when the crisis caused by the small 1945-46 crop was alleviated to some extent by consumption of other foods. During 1946, rice imports equaled 313 million pounds: 204 million from Western Hemisphere countries, primarily the United States; and 109 million from Siam. This compares with average imports during prewar (1936-40) years of 130 million pounds annually, when production was much larger than in 1945-46.

The 1946-47 production is officially estimated at 100 million bushels (2.9 billion pounds milled at 65 percent), compared with 87 million bushels

(2.5 billion pounds) in 1945-46 and the prewar (1935-36 to 1939-40) average of 109 million bushels (3.2 billion pounds).

IRAN PRODUCES MORE RICE

Iran's rice production in 1946 exceeded the prewar level for the first time since the war, and prospects indicate that the 1947 crop may be as large as, or greater than last year's, if conditions continue favorable. The 1946 crop of 20,580,000 bushels (650 million pounds milled) compares with 19,300,000 bushels (610 million pounds) in the preceding year, and the prewar (1933-37) average of 20,400,000 bushels (640 million pounds). Increased production in 1946 was due to excellent weather conditions during the growing season and sufficient labor to grow and harvest the crop. Most of the crop is harvested in September and October.

Rice exports of 90 million pounds during the Iranian year, July 23, 1945, to July 22, 1946, were the largest in 8 years. Exports went to the following destinations (in million pounds): The Soviet Union, 43; Oman, 15; Syria, 12; France, 9; Iraq, 6; and other countries, 5. Rice exports in the 10 years prior to 1946 were nearly all to the Soviet Union. During 1945-46, rice was sold on the free-market basis.

Prices were relatively stable during the latter part of 1946. From June to September, those for long-grains of exceptional quality, in greatest demand for domestic consumption, ranged from \$12.21 to \$13.96 per 100 pounds (free-currency exchange rate). Long-grains No. 2 were from \$8.72 to \$11.34, and short-grains were from \$8.50 to \$10.63 (official-currency exchange rate) per 100 pounds. The short-grain is a medium-quality rice used mostly for export.

FATS AND OILS

CANADA ADVANCES FLAXSEED PRICE

The Canadian Government's desire to double the 1946 flaxseed crop may be realized. Effective August 1, 1947, producers will receive \$5.00 per bushel for flaxseed. This is an advance of \$1.75 over the price paid for No. 1 C.W. seed from the 1946 harvest and probably the highest price ever paid to producers in that country. It is expected that with the early announcement of this increase farmers will respond to the recommended objective of 12 to 15 million bushels. Based on Canada's average yield per acre during the past 10 years, slightly more than 2 million acres will be required to obtain the maximum output. If, however, the country should be favored with weather conditions similar to those that prevailed in 1942, a much smaller area would produce the desired quantity of flaxseed. In that year, 14,992,000 bushels were harvested from 1,492,000 acres.

Canada needs from 8 to 9 million bushels of flaxseed to meet domestic requirements. Any quantity in excess of that would be available for export which in turn would enable that country to import other oils that are not locally produced.

Although the 1946-47 (August-July) flaxseed supply of 9.1 million bushels is somewhat smaller than that of last season, farmers' marketings have been larger. During the first 6 months deliveries totaled 4.8 million, compared with 4.6 million in the corresponding period in 1945-46. Exports of both seed and oil are less than a year ago. Most of the seed was shipped to the United States primarily for planting.

NETHERLANDS INDIES COPRA EXPORTS UP

Netherlands Indies copra shipments for March are the highest reported for any month since prewar. In 1947 exports are expected to total 220,000 short tons, or over a third of the prewar level. Though some shipping difficulties are anticipated this year, it is hoped that new transportation facilities successfully used in the Philippines will expedite movement of copra from Dutch ports.

March exports are estimated at 27,500 tons, compared with 3,700 and 10,800 tons in January and February, respectively, making a total of 42,000 for the first quarter. All shipments went to the Netherlands.

Contrary to expectations, the copra export trade was not promptly revived after the Netherlands' reoccupation of the principal-producing regions. Although over 110,000 tons of copra were produced in 1946, in the Riouw Islands, Western Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, and neighboring islands, and stocks amounting to 22,000 tons remained after the Japanese left, only about 60,000 tons were exported during the year, compared with the prewar average annual shipments of about 496,000 tons from the same area.

The principal reason for the failure to ship larger quantities was the shortage of small craft used by the natives in collecting copra from outlying districts for delivery at shipping ports. The losses of these small vessels during the later part of the war were heavy, and they cannot be quickly replaced.

By the end of 1946, little use had been made of the \$15,000,000 credit made available to the Netherlands Indies Government for the purchase of boats, equipment, and incentive goods, by the United States Commodity Credit Corporation in the Copra Agreement entered into in August 1946.

Although the stimulation of copra production, the purchase of copra from the natives, and its delivery to ocean ports for overseas shipment were, in 1946, in the hands of a Government agency known as the "Copra Fund", it is expected that eventually the copra industry will be returned to private business.

The Netherlands Indies is normally the second largest exporter of coconut products. While no official estimates are available for total copra production, in prewar years the annual output was apparently about 1.3 million short tons. Plantation production furnished only 36,800 tons of this total, with all the remainder coming from native output. In prewar years copra exports alone represented about 55 percent of all fats and oils shipped from this area.

CHINA'S RAPESEED OUTPUT INCREASED

Rapeseed production in China (22 Provinces) for 1946-47 is placed at 4.0 million tons, according to the first official estimate. This is a 14-percent increase over last year's 3.5 million crop and 47 percent larger than the 1930-37 average of 2.7 million tons. Normally more than half the world's output of rapeseed is produced in China and large quantities are exported. Shipments during 1933-37 amounted to 33,000 tons, Japan being the principal recipient.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE FRUIT ENROUTE TO U.S.

Additional fruit shipments are enroute to this country from Argentina, Chile, and South Africa, late cables disclose. These total: 9,792 boxes of pears, 2,000 boxes of apples, 54,495 packages of grapes, 5,611 boxes of melons, and 152 boxes of plums. Previous shipments this season from Argentina totaling 52,659 boxes of pears, 98,812 boxes of grapes, and 6,073 boxes of plums were reported in the March 17 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets. A recent report indicates that no fruit shipments to the United States are to be expected from New Zealand this season, but that country may ship about 250,000 boxes of apples to the United Kingdom if shipping is available.

The additional shipments, by country of origin, name of ship, and dates of sailing, were as follows:

Argentina--Wilhelmina, March 14, 7,696 boxes (44 pounds) of pears, 24,447 boxes (22 pounds) of grapes, and 152 boxes (22 pounds) of plums.

Chile--Santa Louisa, March 10, 7,865 boxes (22 pounds) of grapes and 3,971 boxes (44 pounds) of melons; Santa Catalina, March 15, 2,000 boxes (44 pounds) of apples, 1,300 boxes (44 pounds) of pears, 7,750 boxes of grapes, and 1,640 boxes of melons.

South Africa--African Dawn, February 17, 498 boxes (42 pounds) of pears and 8,178 boxes (10 pounds) of grapes; Robin Tuxford, March 10, 298 boxes of pears and 6,255 boxes of grapes.

CANADA'S TABLE-POTATO QUOTA NEARLY FILLED

The tariff quota of 1 million bushels (60 million pounds) of white or Irish potatoes, other than certified seed, prescribed in the Canadian Trade Agreement was approximately 71 percent filled by March 15, according to a recent announcement by the Bureau of the Customs. Imports for consumption from Canada of potatoes other than certified seed were relatively heavy during the first half of March, totaling about 325,000 bushels, as compared with approximately 388,000 bushels for the period September 15 to March 1.

The Bureau also has instructed the collectors of customs to require the deposit of estimated duties at the full tariff rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds on imports entered for consumption from March 25 through September 14, 1947, pending determination of their quota status. The quota of 1,500,000 bushels of certified seed was filled by early February.

COTTON AND OTHER FIRERS

WEEKLY COTTON PRICES ON FOREIGN MARKETS

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths
and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1947	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good	3-20	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	44.75	37.30
Ashmouni, F.G.F.	3-20	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	40.50	33.76
Giza 7, Good	3-20	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	41.75	34.80
Giza 7, F.G.F.	3-20	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	39.00	32.51
Karnak, Good	3-20	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	42.00	35.01
Karnak, F.G.F.	3-20	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	39.75	33.13
Bombay		Candy			
Jarila, Fine	3-20	784 lbs.	Rupee	428.00	16.46
Broach, Fine	3-20	784 lbs.	Rupee	516.00	19.84
Sind American, Fine	3-20	784 lbs.	Rupee	540.00	20.77
Punjab ", 289-F, Fine	3-20	784 lbs.	Rupee	615.00	23.65
Kampala, East African	3-20	784 lbs.	Rupee	920.00	35.38
Buenos Aires		Metric ton			
Type B	3-22	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	2170.00	29.31
Lima		Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5	3-22	101.4 lbs.	Sol	150.00	22.76
Recife		Arroba			
Mata, Type 5	3-21	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	130.00	21.39
Sertao, Type 5	3-21	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	132.00	21.72
Sao Paulo		Arroba			
Sao Paulo, Type 5	3-21	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	167.50	27.56
Torreon		Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16"	3-21	101.4 lbs.	Peso	138.75	28.15

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

TOBACCOCEYLON LEAF TOBACCO
IMPORTS DROP SLIGHTLY

Ceylon's imports of leaf tobacco during the period July 1945-June 1946 totaled 2,126,000 pounds, compared with 2,333,000 pounds for the previous 12 months. About 909,000 pounds, or 43 percent, of the 1945-46 imports were of United States origin. Most of the leaf from this country consisted of flue-cured for the manufacture of cigarettes. During the immediate prewar period, Ceylon imported about 1,200,000 pounds of leaf tobacco annually, of which about two thirds originated in the United States. During the war years, India assumed first place as a supplier of Ceylon's tobacco imports. Import duties favor leaf imports from Empire countries. Present rates are \$5.53 per pound on unmanufactured tobacco from other than Empire sources and \$4.62 on Empire tobacco.

Imports of tobacco products during 1945-46 totaled 2,435,000 pounds. Most of these were "beedies", very small cigars from India rolled in a leaf of Indian ebony, and cigarettes from the United Kingdom. Imports of products amounted to only 1,529,000 pounds in 1944-45.

CUBA'S TOBACCO CROP
TO SHOW SHARP DROP

Preliminary estimates place Cuba's 1946-47 tobacco crop at about 65 million pounds from 166,000 acres. This compares with 84.7 million pounds from 151,000 acres in 1945-46. Although this season's acreage is about 10 percent larger than last year's, unfavorable weather conditions reduced yields, and the final outturn is expected to be nearly 25 percent lower than the bumper crop produced in the spring of 1946.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS 1/DANISH MEAT EXPORTS
TO SHOW LITTLE CHANGE

Exports of meat from Denmark in 1947 are expected to continue at about the same level as in 1946. High costs of meat production and inadequate prices, particularly for export bacon, held production down in 1946 and kept the industry from reaching a level comparable with prewar. Although the feed situation in Denmark for 1946 showed some improvement over 1945, the world shortage of grain and protein concentrates continued to retard the restoration of the industry. As a result, hog and cattle numbers at the beginning of 1947 were somewhat below the 1946 level. Furthermore, the 1947 meat production is not expected to be much larger than 1946.

In 1946, Danish meat exports were about 202 million pounds, an increase of approximately 45 million pounds, but less than half the 1934-38 average. Notwithstanding the fact that meat exports for 1946 increased over 1945, it

1/ This section continued on page 341.

is doubtful that the exports for 1947 will increase. Increases in prices to producers and availability of imported feeds cannot be reflected in larger bacon exports before late in 1947 or in 1948. (A more complete article on Danish livestock numbers, meat production, and export prospects is available on request.)

DANISH HOG NUMBERS SHOW SEASONAL RISE

The February 6th hog census in Denmark, representing returns for the whole country, including parishes and boroughs, showed 131,000 bred sows, compared with 120,000 head on December 28, and 116,000 on November 1, 1946. This corresponds with about the usual seasonal increase from November to February. February 1947 sow numbers were, however, slightly above those for a year earlier when breedings were declining contraseasonally.

The number of suckling pigs on February 8, 1947, was slightly above a year earlier but other pigs and slaughter hogs lower, reflecting the smaller autumn farrowings.

DENMARK: Hog numbers a/ (entire country including parishes and boroughs), February 8, 1947, with comparisons

Date	Sows		Suckling pigs	Boars	Pigs and : slaughter hogs	
	Bred	Total			Total	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head	head	head
1946						
February 9	125	196	363	9	1,213	1,781
March 23	123	199	426	8	1,211	1,844
May 4	114	200	450	9	1,260	1,919
June 8	120	198	410	9	1,228	1,845
July 13	120	191	377	9	1,192	1,768
August 24	117	191	401	9	1,250	1,851
October 5	115	194	426	9	1,278	1,907
November 16	116	189	403	9	1,247	1,848
December 28	120	195	351	8	1,133	1,687
1947						
February 8	131	198	382	9	1,115	1,704

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Periodic Danish hog censuses beginning February 8, 1947, will represent returns for the whole country. Data for the previous year are revised to also show total returns which include parishes and boroughs.

URUGUAYAN WOOL MARKET INACTIVE

The holding back of wool by producers, for higher prices has reduced activity in the wool market in Uruguay. This has given cause for some

anxiety both to producers and exporters although it is still believed that the clip will disposed of before the end of the season. Despite the record level of wool production during the past two seasons, receipts at Montevideo in the first 5 months of the current season (October-February) totaled only 72 million pounds, compared with 108 million pounds a year earlier. Receipts have been the smallest since 1942-43. Stocks of carry-over wool at the beginning of the current season were estimated at 41 million pounds, grease basis.

URUGUAY: Stocks held by different interests at beginning of season, October 1, 1946, with comparisons

Location and Ownership	Average: 1935-38	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
At Montevideo						
Owned by blockaded countries	a/	a/	45,629	29,928	a/	a/
Owned by exporters ..	6,128	a/	9,226	13,386	a/	25,415
Owned by producers on: consignment to ware-houses	3,712	a/	4,760	28,464	a/	14,374
Total Montevideo	9,840	53,298	59,615	71,778	-	39,789
On farms and ranches ..	1,433	5,512	a/	9,920	-	1,543
Grand total	11,273	58,810	59,615	81,698	b/16,000	41,332

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

a/ Not reported separately. b/ Unofficial estimate. No official estimate available for October 1, 1945.

Exports are also considerably under a year ago. In the first 4 months of the season exports to the United States amounted to only 16 million pounds. This is a sharp drop of almost 40 percent from the preceding season when such exports totaled 26 million pounds. Exports to all countries for the first 4 months (October-January) totaled only 27 million pounds, against 38 million pounds a year ago.

Opening wool price this season for superior fine crossbred was 35.8 cents a pound, grease basis, compared with about 29 cents a pounds a year ago. The range in February was only slightly higher, or 35.8-36.7 cents, an advance of about 16-17 percent above February 1946 prices.

Before the war, the United States took only 13 percent of Uruguayan wool exports, with approximately 62 percent going to continental Europe and 18 percent to the United Kingdom. During the war seasons (1940-41 to 1944-45) the United States took 86 percent of the clip. This season, the export pattern was expected to more nearly resemble that of prewar years, but evidently the price of fine crossbreds in Uruguay is too high in relation to

that of Dominion fine wools being sold in London and the Dominions. The present situation has given rise to agitation for the establishment of a National Wool Council which would fix wool prices and thereby presumably avoid disparities in the world market such as have occurred recently.

URUGUAY: Monthly range of price per pound, grease basis,
of specified grades of wool at Montevideo

Months	Fine Crossbred			
	Superior		Good Average	
	1945-46	1946-47	1945-46	1946-47
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
October	a/	a/	28.4-29.3	a/
November	a/	b/ 35.8	a/	a/
December	a/	c/35.5-35.8	a/	c/34.6-35.2
January	29.3-29.9	c/34.6-35.2	a/	c/33.7-34.3
February	30.8-31.4	c/35.8-36.7	29.3-29.9	c/33.4-34.3

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

a/ No quotation, described as nominal. b/ Opening price. c/ Cable reports.

MISCELLANEOUS

INDIA'S BLACK-PEPPER
CROP TO BE LARGER

India's 1946-47 pepper crop promises to be the largest in recent years, being estimated at 37.1 million pounds. This compares with 33.8 million pounds in 1945-46 and 34.9 million pounds in 1944-45. According to the Indian press, the Government of India will allow the trade to export 20 million pounds of black pepper from January to the end of September 1947. The United States is scheduled to receive 5.6 million pounds of this amount. In prewar years, India's pepper imports exceeded exports, but the remunerative prices of the past several years have operated to make a larger supply available for export.

INDIA: Exports of pepper from southern ports, a/
1945 and 1946

Destination	1945 ^{b/}	1946 ^{b/}
	Pounds	Pounds
United States	4,480,000	2,047,136
Other Western Hemisphere:	562,240	1,210,048
United Kingdom	6,772,304	4,831,680
Other Europe	103,040	3,344,208
Africa	814,464	1,048,880
Asia	893,872	222,880
Oceania	1,590,176	40,320
Total	15,216,096	12,745,152

Foreign Service reports

a/ Practically all the exports are from south Indian ports.

b/ Preliminary

The 1946 exports from southern Indian ports totaled 12.7 million pounds of which 2.0 million pounds were destined to the United States. In 1945, 4.4 million pounds were sent to the United States, out of total exports of 15.2 million pounds.

Interior and port stocks of pepper from the 1945-46 crop, as of December 31, 1946, were estimated at 3.9 million pounds in the Alleppey area and 8.9 million pounds in the Tellicherry area.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS (Con't)

CANADA'S MEAT OUTPUT DOWN

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in releasing the 1946 meat-production data, recently pointed out that Canada's supplies of meat and offal from livestock in 1947 points to a lower total production than for 1946. Recent livestock surveys indicate a decrease in the number of cattle and sheep on farms December 1, 1946, while increased hog marketings are not anticipated until next fall.

In 1946, meat-and edible-offal production from livestock totaled more than 2.1 billion pounds, compared with over 2.5 billion pounds for 1945. This represented a decline of 376 million pounds, or 14.7 percent below 1945 production. Although 1946 represented the third year in which the meat-production trend continued downward from a peak established in 1944, total production and the production of each type of meat were substantially above the 1935-39 period.

The reduction in meat production was reflected in a decrease in per-capita consumption, as well as a substantial decline in exports. Per-capita consumption of meat in 1946 was estimated at 130 pounds as compared with 142.9 pounds for 1945, and the prewar average of 118.4. Per-capita consumption of pork for 1946 was 37.9 pounds or 13 pounds under that for the preceding year, while the per-capita consumption of beef was 67.2 pounds, an increase of 2.6 pounds.

Hog slaughter for 1946 was estimated at 6.5 million head, compared with 8.6 million a year earlier. This represented a decrease of approximately 25 percent in hog slaughter which contributed largely to the substantial decline in Canadian meat production for 1946. Beef-cattle slaughter during the year was down 6.5 percent and veal-calf slaughter was down 2 percent, but sheep and lamb slaughter was up 2.4 percent.

Total meat exports from Canada for 1946 amounted to almost 647 million pounds, a 20-percent decrease from nearly 807 million pounds exported in 1945. The 5-year prewar average, excluding offal, is about 193 million pounds. Exports of canned meat and of mutton and lamb were larger than in the preceding year, but exports of pork, beef, and offal were substantially smaller than in 1945.

CANADA: Slaughter, production and exports of meat, carcass weight equivalent,
1946 with comparisons

Classification	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	1946 a/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	head	head	head	head
<u>Slaughter</u>				
Cattle	1,347	1,959	2,420	2,266
Calves	1,334	1,373	1,494	1,465
Total	2,681	3,332	3,914	3,731
Hogs	3,165	11,422	8,684	6,504
Sheep and lambs	1,543	1,415	1,634	1,674
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>Meat production</u>				
Beef	618,556	932,831	1,119,662	1,053,339
Veal	116,372	125,993	141,391	132,022
Total beef and veal ..	734,928	1,058,824	1,261,053	1,185,361
Pork	620,522	1,503,257	1,111,607	823,846
Mutton and lamb	61,417	57,727	69,008	71,249
Total meat	1,416,867	2,619,803	2,441,668	2,080,456
Edible offal	64,611	108,765	107,096	92,539
Total meat including ..				
offal	1,481,478	2,728,573	2,548,764	2,172,995
<u>Exports</u>				
Beef	10,899	107,411	194,754	136,063
Pork	179,630	717,714	462,049	297,871
Mutton and lamb	248	1,589	7,951	11,268
Canned meat b/	2,659	52,810	131,276	197,304
Total	193,436	879,524	796,030	642,506
Edible offal	c/	14,700	10,339	5,264
Total including offal :	-	894,224	806,369	647,770

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada.

a/ Subject to revision

b/ Carcass equivalent

c/ Not available.
